THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

OL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9437

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *. T. Whiteside*; will sail 15th November as excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offer.—For Freight or Passage, apply

GREY AND Co.

t Row, 17th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, The new Liverpool built Ship *n Knox*, of 540 Tons, (per new scale of measurement) *John Thompson*, Commander, now on her second voyage, and sails very fast.

For terms apply to,

DUNCAN, GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 17th October, 1837.

THE SHIP ISSAVIE,—For Cossier touching at Juddah, has vo after Cabins disengaged, and will leave the 25th Instant, for passage apply to *J. Simmons* at *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee's*.—Nesbit Lane, 16th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, TO COLOMBO, the *Allerton*, aptain CHATTERTON, will sail on the Morning of the 24th Instant, she will land passengers on the Coast if sufficient encouragement offers, apply to. EDMUND BIBBY & Co. Bombay, 16th October 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIET OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Pettion of Runchord Munjee of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, lately trading as a Merchant in his own name and in that of his late Father Munjee Rowee, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the abovenamed Insolvent hath filed a chedule of his Estate and effects in my Office nd that by order of the said Court, bearing ate the sixteenth day of October instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition are o be heard on the third monday in the month f November next, at the hour of ten o'clock the forenoon.

ny Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent, must ive notice thereof to the chief lerk at least hree days, before the day appointed for the earing, and also file his claim together ith an affidavit in support thereof at the ffice of the said chief Clerk, on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay
this 16th day of October. 1837.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the Tropic Insurance Company of Calcutta, are prepared to take such risks as are authorized by the Rules of the office.

W. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1837.

Agents in London, Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE AND Co.
Liverpool, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS AND Co.
China, " DENT, AND Co.
Singapore, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD AND Co.
Secy. in Calcutta, " CARR, TAGORE AND Co.

NOTICE, I have this day admitted *Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee*, a Partner in my business which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2d October, 1837.

WITH reference to the above Notification the public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretaryship of the Sun Insurance, Office, is transferred to the Firm of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insurance Office.

NOTICE, To prevent mistake persons indebted to the late Firm of *Farnworth, and Co.* up to the 9th inst., are requested to settle their account with the undersigned as early as possible they being duly impowered to receive the same.

MERWANJEE COOVERJEE, AND Co.

Meadow Street, No. 29

Bombay, 17th October, 1837.

STOLEN.—On the night of Wednesday, the 27th or the Morning of Thursday, the 28th Instant, from my House, a Brass Telescope, on a Brass pedestal with rack-work Machinery, makers name *Bithray*, oyal Exchange, London. A reward of Fifty Rupees will be given on restoration of e Telescope which is much more than the alue of the brass,

D. BIRCH,—*M D.*
Supg. Med. Officer, Neilgherries.
otacamund, 30th Sept., 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 17th October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal having determined, in consequence of the alterations effected by the New Regulations for Postage which came into operation on the 1st instant, to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will now consist of one sheet, and be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter, and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of those days to all outstations *bearing postage*. The Subscribers to this paper will thus be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminution of postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, October, 17th 1837.

IN THE MATTER OF FERGUSSON, TURNER AND CO. INSOLVENTS.

ON Wednesday next at 4 P. M. Messrs. FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Custom House, Bunder, by order of the Common Assignee a large quantity of Iron Kentledge.

Terms of Sale,—Cash.

Nesbitt Lane, 16th October, 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal Steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER's letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of shares.*	*Names.*	*No. of shares.*
Capt. R. Lloyd, I. N.	2	Turner and Co. Canton, by Boyd and Co.	25
John Abbott,	5	Nathaniel Alexander,	2
R. W. Allan	1	Carr, Tagore and Co.	25
T. Hyde Gardiner	1	Dwarkanauth Tagore,	5
Bruce, Shand and Co.	30	W. Prinsep,	5
J and W Cragg and Co Canton	20	Wm. Carr,	2
W. J. Lloyd	1	Prossonno Comar Tagore	5
Boyd and Co.	25	Wm. Storm,	5
B. Harding	5	B. W. G. Frith,	1
James Colquhoun	5	Andrew Wilson,	1
J. Church	5	Bagshaw and Co.	20
Edward Harding	5	Leach, Kettlewell & Co.	25
Gilmore and Co.	25	Thos. Leach,	5
S. R. Crawford	2	W. C. Kettlewell,	2
K. R. Mackenzie	2	Lyall, Matheson and Co.	25
W. S. Smith	2	C. Lyall,	5
A. Gouger	1	John Lyall,	2
Ramcomul Sen	2	D. Lyall, per John Lyall,	2
R. C. Jenkins, Fergusson and Co.	25	Mutty Loll Seal,	10
R. C. Jenkins	5	A. Muller,	2
Thos. Holroyd	5	Rustomjee Cowasjee,	10
W. F. Fergusson,	5	G. Becher, (if Chartered)	2
Jas Crooke	5	Daniel McDonald,	1
T. Braken	2	D. B. Syers,	5
Mackillop, Stewart & Co.	25	Becher, Mackintosh and Co.	4
J. Stewart	5	J. Becher,	2
James Cullen	5	E. Mackintosh,	2
J. H. Palmer	5	Colville, Gilmore and Co.	20
Brightman and Co.	5	A, Gilmore,	5
J. D Dow	2	J. P. McKilligan,	5
E. W. Brightman	1	Geo. Vint,	5
Eglinton, McClure & Co		Henry M. Low,	5
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	25	C. A. Cantor,	5
Adam, Scott and Co.	5	Gisborne and Co.	15
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie & Co.	25	John Dougall,	5
Alexander Colvin	5	J. Richards,	5
William Ainslie	3	G. Dougall,	5
Henry Cowie	2	Montifiore Carmichael & Co.	20
J. Gregory	1	Ludk Carmichael,	10
Jos. Willis	10	Chas Morgan, by his Atty Ludk Carmichael,	5
Willis Earle	20	J. Morgan,	5
P. MacDonald	1	Macintyre and Co.	20
R. S. Dring	1	A. D. Macleod,	5
P. J. De Vine	1	C. Fagan	5
Cockerell—— & Co.	25	Macleod, Fagan and Co.	5
R. H. Cockerell	5	J. W. McLeod,	20
W. Martin	8	T. B. Swinhoe,	10
C. E. Newcomen	2	J. H. Swinhoe,	10
A. T. De H. Larpent	2	J. Allan,	10
Lindsay and Co. Canton	25	R. C. Paton,	5
J. A. Walker	1	Thos Sewell,	2
Gunter and Co.	2		

Numbers 103: Shares 815

A true Copy.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy. Com. N. B. S. E.*
September 16, 1837

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 18th Instant, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz.

An Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of 1st 2d and 3d size, Blue, Green, and Plain, Glass and Brass bottom Vase Lamps complete, spare chimnies, Plain Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Plain Decanters, Phials, Purple Finger Cups, Plated Candle Sticks, double and single branched Candlestick with Shades, single branch Wall Shades &c.

An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery consisting of Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Buckles &c.

An Invoice of Fancy Stationery consisting of Embassed Boards, Letter and Note Paper, Medallions &c.

An Invoice of Saddlery from "*Edwin Miles*" consisting of Plain and Shafted Hunting, Saddles, Plain and quilted (Ladys',) Saddles, Plated and Brass Mounted Gig Harness, Fancy Bridles, Riding and Hunting Whips &c.

An Invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of Knives and Forks of different descriptions, Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Tool Chests, Cast Iron Kettles &c.

A few Canisters of Gunpowder, Gingham Umbrellas, Sets of Billiard Balls, French Time Pieces, a few Cashmer Shawls, a small quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Dimity, Dhoria's &c. a few Pieces of Oxford Mixture and Scarlet Cloth, a few Bags of Gallingall, Nux Vomica, Turmeric, Ginger &ca. Sundry Articles of Household furni. ture &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Buggy, several Buggy and Shigram Horses, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may be received.—Nesbitt Lane, 17th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A powerful Bay Shigram Horse, of high blood and good figure; Height 15 hands.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH and Co.—Nesbit Lane, 17th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 17th October 1837.

MESSMAN WANTED.

WANTED for H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons a, Messman, who will be required to produce Testimonials as to Character and competency.

Applications to be addressed, Post Paid, to the President of the Mess Committee 4th Lt. Dragoons.—Kirkee, 12th Oct. 1837.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully beg to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and at outstations, that he has purchased from the French Ship lately arrived from Bordeaux the following articles of the newest fashion, viz.

Satin and Grosdenaples of all Colours, plain and figured Satin, Gauze and waist ribbon, Gauze Shawl Handkerchiefs and scarfs, Lady's and Gentlemens' kid Gloves of all descriptions, Lady's long Gloves and new fashion open worked Silk Gloves, Silk Velvet for Dresses, Figured, Velvet waistbands, Lady's Silk Bonnets richly Trimmed &c. Artificial Flowers, Ladies Stays and Childrens richly dressed Dolls and Toys, richly worked Ladies Collars and Pelorines and many other articles.—Bombay, 16th October 1837.

IN the Press, and will be published in the course of this month,

Proposed Instructions and Regulations for the Exercise and Field movements of the Horse and Foot Artillery in India, adapted to the new system of Cavalry Regulations, dedicated to the Officers of Artillery in

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

By a Subaltern of the Madras Horse Brigade.

The work may be obtained by application to Mr. Marsden, Superintendant of the Asylum Press, Madras.

WOOLER AND CO.—MR. J, H. WOOLER, sole partner in India, of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., begs leave to request, that all persons indebted to the said firm, will make early arrangements for the settlement of their accounts.

And all Persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same for payment, before the 1st of January ensuing.

Mr. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his best thanks to the public, and particulary to the Civil and Military Services, for the liberal support afforded for so long a period to the late firm of W. and Co., and he trusts that the present firm (of which he is a member) will continue to receive and to merit a continuance of the same.

WOOLER AND Co., respectfully beg leave now to offer their services to the Civil and Military portion of the community and to the public generally, in the execution of commissions from Europe, which their Mr. W., (having recently returned to this country) has made every arrangement at Home for the purpose of enabling them to undertake with as much dispatch and upon as liberal terms, as any other House in Bombay. And they trust that an experience of upwards of 37 years in India will insure their affording equal satisfaction.—Bombay, 12th October, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 ~~Rs~~ ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 ~~Rs~~ ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required ~~25~~ days after the

tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનકોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી
ફેઠલ•શઢી•ઝરનારને•શતાબ્દે•ઉપર•ઝકે
લી•જનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ
રજીઓ•ઇજી•લેલા•બંણીતુ•ઝરે•તાંકું•થુ
ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•હાલની•મોશમનો•ઈઝકો•
ઝીધેલોછે *

ઝાલી•એલચી•છુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ
ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઝરવા•દેશે•નહી•તે•ઝ
લી•એલચીની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ
લચીની•અરજી•એઝડી•અથવા•ફરએઝ•જ
ઠાની•પણ•એઝશો•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નહી•ઝર
વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી•
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તલની•તે•બેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર
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તા•પરમાંણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેક

મરીનો•જઠો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા
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ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચીની•શરત•પરમાં
ણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી•ઉપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦
અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•ઉપર•દર•ખાં
ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઝબુલ•થઆપછી•બે
જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફતો•ફોએતો ૨૫
દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપજમો•રેફતો•ફોઈતો
આઠ•દાફાડામો•તે•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧
મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•તથા•મરી•
તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•ઝાફાડી•
નફી•લજ્જાશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•જાયેજ•
ગુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઝબાલો•રદ•તથા
બાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ•
પઢીનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેફેશે *

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઝાં
ઝ•જીનાથી•વાઝિઝ•આવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઢલ•શ
ફી•ઝરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઝરીને•લ
ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફોરબંદ•ઝરી•ફે
બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનાં•ઉ
છીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનાંમુ•ઝરી•તે•ઉપ
ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આએ•અરજી•ઝલાંની
જનશનીફે•એમ•લખી•મોકલવી *

જેઝોંઇ•અરજ•ઝરશે•તેનાંઓને•છુટછે•જે
શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમની•હજુર•ઝચેરીમો•અરજી
ઉઘાડતી•વખત•તાંકું•આવે•તાંકું•તેનાંઓ
ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•ઉઘાડશે *

જોન•આરકીઉ
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોર•ની•શરકારનો•વે
પાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

TO J. L. JOHNSON, Esq.
Sheriff of Bombay,

SIR,—We the undersigned, request that you will convene an early public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of voting an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her accession to the British throne.

We are Sir. Your most obediant servants,

Bombay, 12th October 1837.

J. Farish,	A. Hadden,
J. W. Awdry,	Cursetjee Jamsetjee,
Charles Malcolm,	Muncherjee, Pestonjee,
E. M. Wood,	Manockjee Limjee Cawasjee,
W. H. Wathen,	Hormuzjee Dorabjee,
B. Doveton,	Manockjee Nowrojee,
W. C. Bruce,	Cursetjee Manockjee,
A. W. Pringle,	Dunjeebhoy Cursetjee,
F. Bourchier,	John Skinner,
W. Mackie,	Chas. B. Skinner,
George S. King,	John Ross,
W. Henderson,	Cowasjee Jeehanghier,
James, Wright,	E. M. Davidson,
Lewis Grant,	Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
Robert Smith,	J. W. Henderson,
J. Little,	R. Brown,
Alexander S. Finlay,	James Patch,
Neil Campbell,	J. Campbell,
John Graham,	Wm. Howard,
Geo. Moore,	Henry Collins,
D. Barr,	Cursetjee Ardaseer,
Marcus F. Brownrigg.	Bomanjee Hormusjee,
Thos. Cardwell,	Jehangheer Nasserwanjee,
H. Sonenkelb,	H. W. Morris,
S. D. Murray,	Spencer Compton,
Wm. Edmond.	John Milne,
W. Baxter,	Nanabhoy Framjee Sons & Co.
R. L. Leckie,	Ragoba Jewajee,

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 18th Instant, at noon.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, 14th October 1837.

જે—એલ•જોનશોન•છશકુએર

શ્રી•ચુમબજનો•શરીફ

ફમો•ફેઢલ•શઢી•ઝરનારાઓ•ચાડીઈચજે
શ્રી•ચુમબજનાં•રેફેવાશીઓની•ઉતાવલેથી
ઉઘાડી•મંડલી• ઝર•ઝે•ફાલની•રાંનીજે•ઝુ
વીન•વીઝટોરીઆ•જે•એંગરેજ•પાફાદશાડી
તખતની•રાંણી•થાજછે•તેનાં•ફોલ•બાબત
એક•આદરેશ•આપેઆમો•આવે *

ફમો•છજાએ—શેડીઆ

તમારા•નમાનતાજ•તરેલા•શેવકો

તા• ૧૨ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭

જે—ફેરીશ *	ખરશેદજી•જંમશેદજીક
જે_ડબલીઉ—આદરી	મનચેરજી•પેશતંનજીક
ચારલીશ•મલઝંમ *	માંણેકજી•લીમજી•ઝા
	વશજી *
જ—એમ—ઘુડ *	ફોરમજજી•દોરાબજીક
ડબલીઉ—ફ્રેચ—વાયેન	માંણેકજી•નવરોજજી *
બી—ડોવીટંન *	ખરશેદજી•માંણેકજીક
ડબલીઉ—શી—બકુશ	ધનજીનાજ•ખરશેદજી
ઈ—ડબલીઉ—પરીનગલ	જાંન•જશકીનરક
એક—બોચર *	ચારલીશ•આર—જશ
ડબલીઉ—એકી *	કીનરક
જરજ—ઈશ—કીનગ	જાંન•રાશ *
ડબલીઉ—ફેનડરશંન	કાવશજી•ખંફાંગીરક
જેમીશ—રાજટ *	જ—ઈમ—ડવીડશંન•
ખુજશ—ગરાંટ *	દાદાનાજ•પેશતંનજી•
રાબરટ—જશામીકક	જે•ડબલીઉ•ફેનડરશંન
જે—લીટલ *	આર—બરાકેન *
ફ્લિકજંદર•ફશ•કીનલે	જેમીશ•પાચ *
નીલ—ફ્રેઝામપબેલ	જાંન•ફ્રેઝામપબેલક
જાંન•ગરેફ્રાંમ *	વીલીઅમ•ફવરડક
જરજ•મુર *	ફેનરી•કાલીનશક
ડી—બાર *	ખરશેદજી•અરદેશરક
મારકશ—એક—બરો	બમંનજી•ફોરમજજીક
નરીગક	ખંફાંગીરજી•નશરવાં
ઠામશ•કારડવેલ *	નજી *
ફ્રેચ—શાનેનકાલબક	ફ્રેચ•ડબલીઉ•મારીશ
ફિશ—ડી—મરેક	જશપેશનર•કામપટંન
વીલીઅમ—જડમંદક	જાંન•મીલન *
ડબલીઉ—બાકશતર	નાંફાંલાજ•કરામજીનાં
આર—ફિલ—જીકી *	છોકરાઓ•તથા•કુ
એ—ફાડેન *	મપની *
	રાગોબા•જીવાજ *

ઉપર•કહેલા•કુંકમ•પરમાંણે•કુઁ•શ્રી•ચુમ
બજનાં•રેફેવાશીઓની•એક•ઉઘાડી•મીટી
ગ•કરવા•બુધવારે•તારીખ ૧૮ ચાલતા•મ
હીનામીએને•દીને•ટોન•ફાલમો•ઠેરવીછે *

જે—એલ—જોનશંન—શરીફ•

તારીખ ૧૪ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ *

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—As it would appear from several recent articles in your paper that a good deal of misapprehension has gone abroad as to the nature of the offer for a supply of Coals made by the Chamber of Commerce to Government I am therefore directed by the Committee to furnish you with the following Extract from the Report of the first Quarterly Meeting and the correspondence which has passed on the subject between Government and the Chamber; leaving you at perfect liberty to publish these documents or not as you think proper. They will at least serve to shew that the Chamber has been actuated in regard to this matter, as upon all others, by the strongest desire to promote the public interests.

I am &c.

MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG.—*Chairman.*

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 16th Oct. 1837.

20.—REGULAR SUPPLY OF COALS IN AID OF STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A letter from the Military Secretary was received by the Committee, seeking information as to the practicability of entering into agreements here for the supply of about 5000 tons of coal annually to be landed in Bombay, the Gulph and the Red Sea—the cost per ton and the best season for sending; to which the Committee replied that such an arrangement was perfectly practicable, and gave the details of information required, at the same time stating, that the exact amount of the utmost attainable economy could only be ascertained by Government inviting tenders.

At the departure of the Hugh Lindsay the Committee, with a view of strengthening any appeal from this Government to the Home Authorities in favour of steam communication, addressed a letter to the Private Secretary stating "that in order to contribute, in as far as lies within their own power, to facilitate so desirable a result, the merchants would most gladly unite to contract for supplying Government with the requisite quantity of coal, at the *prime cost* in Great Britain, foregoing every idea of profit in the transaction, and only stipulating for such additional moderate sum for freight as would save themselves and constituents in England from the absolute loss which would be incurred by shipping it as ballast, from the necessity of purchasing other ballast here of its discharge."—This offer being of course understood to apply to a regular and accepted engagement, and not to casual consignments of coal from parties at home, over which they would have no discretionary power.

This communication Government acknowledged in the following terms.

"The offer made by the merchants of Bombay to unite to contract for the supply of coals, foregoing every idea of profit on the transaction, and only stipulating for such a moderate sum for freight, as would save themselves and their constituents from loss, is very highly satisfactory; and is the best practical proof that could be offered of the ardent wish which prevails amongst the mercantile community for the establishment of the steam communication with England."

"In ignorance of the plans and intentions of the Hon'ble Court, this Government has no power to contract engagements for coal, but the Right Hon'ble the Governor requests the Chamber of Commerce will have the goodness to appoint some Agent in England, who might wait on Mr. Peacock at the India House and enter with him into such arrangements as the Court of Directors might be pleased to sanction."

Letters to the above effect have been sent by the steamer, not from the Chamber in its collective capacity, but from several of the firms belonging to it, this being considered the more practicable course.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 5th December, 1836.

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed to request that you will favor the Right Honorable the Governor in Council with your opinion as to the practicability of concluding agreements in this country, with the owners of vessels trading to Bombay from England, or their Agents for the supply of coals required for the use of Government to the extent of about 5,000 Tons annually; likewise, as to the probable rate per ton, at which it could be landed under such agreement at Bombay, Maculla, or other places on the South Coast of Arabia, and in the Persian Gulph: the season at which it would be most adviseable to Ship it in England for these several places, and finally whether in your opinion, there would be any difficulty or objection, on the part of owners of ships, to the landing of such portion as may be required to be stored in Bombay at Butchers Island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. M. WOOD,
Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bombay Castle, 14th December, 1836.

To, LIEUT. COL. E. M. WOOD,
Secy. to Govt. Bombay

SIR,—I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th Instant requesting the opinion of the Chamber on certain points connected with an annual supply of coals to Government which under their direction I have now the honor to convey.

There is no doubt as to its being quite practicable to conclude agreements in this Country with the owners of vessels trading to Bombay from England or their agents for the supply of coal required for the use of Government to the extent of 5,000 tons annually.

The expence of coal landed in Bombay from Liverpool or Glasgow direct, could always be covered by 20 or 25 Rupees per ton and occasionally by less.

The expence of landing it at other places would depend in a great measure on the season selected and would probably average from 10 to 15 Rs. a ton, beyond its expence to Bombay.

Coals could be landed at Bombay and in the Gulph direct from England at all seasons, the preferable period for sailing from Great Britain for the latter would be from 1st February to end of May.

The best season for vessels leaving England for the coast of Arabia would be from the end of August until the end of January each year as the season of the S. W. Monsoon, tho favorable for making the Red Sea is the worst possible for landing, especially at Maculla.

There would be no difficulty or objection on the part of owners of Ships or their Agents to the landing at Butchers Island of such portion as might be required to be stored in Bombay.

With respect to the 2nd and 3rd points I am directed to add the Committee have only given a general idea and in doing so have taken what they consider the highest rates likely to be demanded. The Committee desire me to add that the only way to ascertain the cheapest net expenditure would be by inviting tenders as the greater or less degree of employment for particular Vessels and the greater or less aptitude of the vessels so employed to, take at certain seasons return Cargoes might considerably influence the tenders which would be made.

I have &c.
(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,—*Chairman*

A few days previous to the departure of the Hugh Lindsay last January it was intimated to the Chairman that this Government intended to send to the Home Authorities a strong appeal in favor of the immediate establishment of Steam Communication, and that an expression from the mercantile community of their opinion as to the terms at which coals would be likely to be provided most moderately in this country, would be useful to accompany that appeal. The Committee of the Chamber, anxious as far as they could to expedite the early establishment of the communication, and to the utmost of their power to remove one of the chief obstacles, addressed the Private Secretary to Government as under; his answer however precluded the members of the Chamber from taking the necessary steps in execution of their proposal.

Bombay, 16th January 1837.

To, MAJOR FELIX, PRIVATE SECRETARY.

SIR,—As the recent advices from England shew that the public feeling there in favor of a regular Steam communication between Great Britain and India has become stronger than ever, and as it is very possible that the negotiations regarding it may receive a fresh impulse by some expression of the feeling on the subject in India being conveyed home by the *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer, we would beg to assure you on the part of the whole mercantile community here that but one sentiment prevails among them, that of unmixed anxiety for the Establishment of the Communication; and that in order to contribute, in as far as lies within their own power, to facilitate so desirable a result they would most gladly unite to contract for supplying Government the requisite quantity of coal, at the prime cost (at present 12s. or 6 Rs.) in Great Britain, foregoing every idea of profit in the transaction and only stipulating for such additional moderate sum for freight (say 15s. or 7½ Rs to Bombay,) as would save themselves and constituents in England from the absolute loss which would be incurred by shipping it as Ballast, from the necessity, of purchasing other Ballast here on its discharge. Government however would require to give timely intimation of their intention to avail of this offer.

At the same time if Government would publish here that they would take a stipulated annual quantity of coal at a certain price, it, would probably lead to some positive and advantageous tender to them, as parties have occasionally offered coals to Government here, merely for the expence of landing it and have been refused, which fact and the uncertainty of Government taking coals have deterred the Merchants generally from recommending such an arricle for shipment, and parties at home from oftener sending it out, than they would have been inclined to do.

We Remain &.

Signed John Skinner, Chairman,
" T. R. Richmond Dept. Do.
" W. Turner } Members of the Com
" W. Kerr Ewart } the Bombay Cham
Commerce.

Bombay 18th January 1837.

To JOHN SKINNER Esq.
Chairman of the Bbay Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor to reply to your letter of yesterdays, date.

The offer made by the merchants of Bombay to unite to contract for the supply of coals, foregoing every idea of profit on the transaction, and only stipulating for such a moderate sum for freight as would save themselves and their constituents from loss, is very highly satisfactory; and is the best practical proof that could be offered of the ardent wish which prevails amongst the mercantile community for the Establishment of Steam Communication with England.

In ignorance of the plans and intentions of the Hon'ble Court, This Government has no power to contract engagements for coal, but the Right Hon'ble the Governor requests that the Chamber of Commerce will have the goodness to appoint some Agent in England, who might wait on Mr. Peacock at the India House and enter with him into such arrangements as the Court of Directors might be pleased to sanction.

I have &c.
(Signed) ORLANDO FELIX,
Private Secy. to the Right Hon'ble the Governo

HIGH WATER TABLE,—17TH OCTOBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve
Tuesday	0 52	1 4
Wednesday	1 30	9 1

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. H. Hancock, A. D. C. from Ahmedabad.
Brigadier Brooks, Staff on route to Join from Poonah.
Ensign W. Gibbard, 16th Rt. N. I. from Tannah,
Capt. J. Outram, 23rd Rt. N. I. from Poonah.
Major Jopp, Inspecting Engineer from Ahmedabad.
Asst. Surgeon Winchester M. D.
Asst. Surgeon S. Sproule, M. D. from Hursole.
Asst. Surgeon Thatcher, from Kairah.

DEPARTURE.

Asst, Surgeon R. Kirk, 1st Gr. Rt. to Dharwar

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Belividere, on the 12th Ultimo, the Lady of John Lewis Johnson Esqr. of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Ahmednugger on the 12th Instant by the Revd James Jackson M, A. John Webb, Esqr. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Martha Elizabeth daughter of the Rev Charles Maitland Babington M. A. Rector of Peters Herefordshire.

DEATH.

At Jaulnah on the 10th Oct. 1837 John James the only Son of Capt. J. Young of H. H. The Nizam's Cavalry Aged two years, four months and a half.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—none.

DEPARTURES.

October 14th. Ship Kirkman, Finlay, Alex, Russell Master to Canton.
" Do. Brig Regia, Henry Lovett, Master to Penang.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palmurus, Brig of War Euphrates, Sloop of War Amherst, and Cutter Margaret.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, Allerton, John Knox, Asia, and Orient.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Pied, montese, and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1837.

It is with much pleasure we observe that the *Agra Ukhbar* is keenly alive to the importance of facilitating the intercourse of Upper India with Bombay. It is stated in an extract of that paper, published on the 5th instant, that *the intercourse with Bombay is daily increasing*. If the periodicals of that most important division of our Indian possessions, and those of Madras, strenuously, as we have full confidence they will do, urge the necessity of uniting all India more closely with Bombay on account of the superior geographical position of the latter, and the more direct means of communication which, (notwithstanding all little mishaps to be expected at the commencement of a great steam movement) Bombay unquestionably has with Europe, Calcutta lofty proud and independent as she would be must *vi et armis* be drawn into the wake. We may we think already say that the body corporate of Calcutta is slightly convalescent,—fever was fast threatening it's reasoning faculties, but the temporary delirium seems to be passing away and in a few days we may be able to pronounce the patient out of danger. We extract form the *Agra Ukhbar* an itinerary of the route from *Bombay* to Mhow drawn up by an officer who lately travelled it.

It will be seen by an extract from the *Delhi Gazette* that the King of DELHI expired on the 28th ultimo, at the advanced age of 82. Upon his decease becoming known to the agent Mr. Metcalf, that gentleman repaired to the palace when the installation of the present sovereign took place.

We have certainly been rather tardy at Bombay in expressing our sentiments of loyalty and attachment to our new and youthful Queen, and must attribute the delay to the monsoon which with it's miseries gave some of us sufficient occupation, whilst it dispersed others, so that no combined movement upon a proper scale could be thought of with much chance of success. Although late in the field however the expression of our loyalty will not be less sincere, and we are sure not the less welcome because

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at have journeyed home by our last month's steamer stead of by that now about to leave us. Her Majesty will be assured in a few weeks hence of the close adherence and attachment of all the divisions of her Indian Empire; and that we are looking to her benign and gentle sway for a continuance of the blessings of peace, and a developement of the mighty resources of the vast empire which it has pleased the dispenser of all things to confide to the youthful sovereign whose sceptre waves over such a wide vast and rich extent of domain, and whose flag floats triumphantly on all the great waters which bathe the shores of the several quarters of the Globe. We can conceive nothing more important or necessary to a reign commencing under such circumstances than that the whole empire should convey to its' Queen a confidence in her administration, it's determination to support her through the difficulties which beset her path and to bear her proudly and triumphantly over them. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the times are such as demand a mind of a commanding order, a person of a character too which can envisage troubles, and with constancy firmness and courage surmount and overcome them. Our young sovereign has to struggle through the trial of a new and most important change of our internal political condition; she has to witness the working of a system yet but indifferently tried; to watch and detect it's errors; to moderate it's inconsistencies, and to shew a steady bearing amidst the new fangled and innovating doctrines which will be incessantly pushed forward for some time to come, until the political element partially decomposed by the admixture of foreign ingredients shall recover its equilibrium and subside into repose. The aspect of affairs too among the great nations of Europe, who keep their eyes intently fixed on England and are ever looking for the chances of dismembering or weakening her, is any thing but promising for the maintenance of a peaceable dominion. Nothing in fact can be more disorganised than European affairs. Portugal is in a deranged and unsatisfactory condition, and has evidently for sometime been endeavouring to diminish English influence on that side of the Peninsula. Spain is totally revolutionised, and a barbarous and unnatural war devastating it's fields and converting it's population into robbers and brigands, with but slight prospect of a termination of the woes which civil discord has heaped upon her. France is panting for the possession of Belgium as an offering to her pride, and as an equipoise to the aggrandizing march of the northern States of Europe, whilst her own population coerced and trodden under foot, by a vast military array, is writhing and struggling to throw off the iron heel that treads upon it's neck; and Russia is looking jesuitically on, extending her dominion in every direction and taking advantage of every moment of distracted attention to push her projects and advance her ambitious columns. All these grave matters will afford ample occupation for a new reign and demand vigour, decision, promptitude and no common measure of intellect with which to meet and baffle them. It is with pride therefore we witness that the nation by it's declarations of attachment to a youthful Queen evinces its expectation of finding these requisites and attributes in her administration, and a chivalrous determination to carry her through the toils and difficulties which must be encountered.—The meeting for addressing Her Majesty on her accession will be held tomorrow at noon at the Town Hall as will be seen by the *advertisement*, and we hope that all will be present to offer their homage to their Queen Victoria.

Really they seem to imagine at Calcutta that none except the chosen of the City of Palaces are to direct or control the departures and returns of the Steamers. It has been a serious question there of late whether in truth the Hugh Lindsay was not to be delayed and the requisite instructions sent to Bombay until the 1st proximo, to enable the Calcutta folks to spend some holiday cheerily, and to trip the light fantastic toe, which they imagine they should tire of in some 8 or 10 long days The *Hurkaru* certainly had the sense to scout the project, otherwise it is not improbable that this leisure must have been accorded to the ladies and gentlemen to enjoy their pasquinades and harlequinades under the genial temperature of 90. This proposition certainly convinces us how fit and competent they are at Calcutta to manage the comprehensive scheme and nurse our Bombay interests:—Stop a steamer 8 or 10 days to enjoy a dance !!! We wonder what they will say to this at Agra and Delhi and Madras and Ceylon This is very cruel of the ladies at Calcutta for we suppose it must have emanated from them, for even the *Courier* could not have put forward such a moderate proposition unless it were well backed. The consequences of this would have been very agreeable to us, for the November Malta Mail would have been missed and all our correspondence retarded not for ten days but for weeks perhaps. If this is a specimen of their Calcutta management we desire but little acquaintance with it. Our correspondence is made up for the 22d instant; our papers are closed; when in steps the fiat from Calcutta and stops the Mail The inconvenience would be that we must write all our letters afresh,—this would be enough—but Madras Agra Delhi and Ceylon would be altogether left in the lurch for they could not retrieve the Calcutta freaks. If this same principle of stopping the mail was applied every month we should lose 3 months in the year, and this would be another proof of the advantages of comprehensiveness. Will the Comprehensives apply the same system of stoppages to every link of Dr. Lardner's long chain?

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—October, 2.

We insert elsewhere a letter from a correspondent of the *Courier*, with our cotemporary's remarks, on the subject of a suggested postponement of the sailing of the *Hugh Lindsay*: with both letter and remarks, we fully concur. It was proposed to postpone the departure of the Steamer from the 22d instant to the 1st proximo, in consequence of the near approach of the holidays: but we can see no possible advantage seeing that there would be as little time after the holidays as there is before the holidays, for men of business to conclude their arrangements. But even if there were any time to be gained on this occasion, we cannot imagine anything more dangerous to a serviceable steam system, than vacillation in the periodical and stated days of departure. It would, we are fully assured, prove fatal to the utility of any plan, so long as we have barely steamers sufficient to carry out a monthly despatch; and never ought to be had recourse to, till we have "a glut" of steamers plying between India and Suez, a circumstance which is not very likely to occur for some years. Punctuality is the soul of business, and it is scarcely possible to imagine a case, which would warrant a wilful departure from it in the matter of Steam Navigation from India.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—October, 2.

It would appear from a letter we copy from the *Bombay Gazette*, that all the ardor to set up an independent Bank at that Presidency has evaporated—the steam has been let off and the fire extinguished, and nothing remains but the dog-in-the-manger jealousy which for the world would not allow the Bank of Bengal to intrude within the sacred threshold, though it offered full value for all that it took for its own benefit.

DELHI GAZETTE.—October, 4.

The King of Delhi, Akber Sanee, expired on the night of the 28thultimo, in his 82nd year, after a protracted illness and having by many years outlived the span of mortal existence. He died at his favourite residence near the Kootub, about half an hour before midnight, and the event was immediately communicated to Mr. Metcalfe, the Agent at Delhi who forthwith proceeded to the Palace, and before dawn, the ceremony of crowning His present Majesty had been gone through. The latter, who has not been called upon to assume the duties of a high station in immature youth or without experience, is said to have felt strong yearnings for some time towards the rank and honors of Royalty. At a very early hour, on the morning of the 29th, 82 minute guns were fired, corresponding with the number of years of the deceased King's life, from the post Battery, and a Royal salute upon the accession of Sooraj-oo-deen Buhadoor Shah Sanee, the new King, was fired from the Cantonment Battery: it having been ordered from the Palace for the purpose.

Between eight and nine o'clock of the same day His present Majesty proceeded in State to the Jumma Musjid, where a not very numerous concourse of people had assembled in anticipation of his visit and having gone through the usual ceremonial returned. The King, upon arrival at the Palace, held a Durbar, at which the several Functionaries, who are politically employed at Delhi, officiated, with the exception of Captain Graham, who was appointed to superintend the solemnity of Akber Sanee's interment.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—5th October, 1837.

Our intercourse with Bombay is daily increasing, and as every thing tending to promote it, is a source of interest, we publish an account of the main route from Mhow to that Presidency. It was drawn up by an Officer who lately travelled this road, and will prove useful to future travellers. Patton's routes, besides being originally inaccurate, are too old to be of much use to the modern wayfarer, and are besides rare. A survey of the road between Agra and Mhow has been ordered by the Lieutenant Governor, and will be made this cold season.

ROUTE TO BOMBAY, FROM MHOW, VIA SINDOOAH AND MALLIGAUM.

Stages.	*Distance Miles.*	*Remarks..*
Jaum, ...	16	A town and an old Fort situated on the top of a Ghat, impassible for carriages or carts, which are generally sent round by Nalcha·
Mundlaisir,....	16	A Military Cantonment, cross the Nerbuddah at this place to Belluchwarra, road very good.
Belluchwarra,	12½	A large walled town, supplies I think easy to be procured, there is a Mango tope on either side.
Dusoot,.....	17½	A very small village in the jungle supplies not procurable, road bad,
Wugulwarra,.	11½	A middling sized town, supplies scarce, it is the last town in Holker's territory. Road good.
Sindwat,.....	14½	A large stone Fort under the Collector of Candeish, all sorts of supplies, such as grain, fowls, &c. are very easy to be procured.
Pullusnair,....	14½	The Sindwah Ghat which you descend to this place, is by no means bad for carts, the whole length of it is not more than half a mile, and only about 100 yards of it at all out of repair, it is eight miles from—
Kurraond, ...	13	A large town near Sindwah, the road has been made by Pioneers.
Thalneair,.....	11½	A large town on the right bank of the river Taptee, which is fordable in January, cross the Taptee to—
Betawund.....	17	A middling Sized town, road excellent.
Sanghair,.....	10	A Fort and a large town beneath it, supplies procurable.
Dhoolia,.....	23	A Civil Station, road from this to Malligaum made by Pioneers, the road is a little hilly between Dhoolia and—
Jhoorgah, X..	18½	But not bad for carts, a X Government Bungalow at these and a peon who procures every thing there required.
Malligaum, X.	14	A large Military Station, there is a Government Bungalow just at the end of Cantonments, road good.
Soudnah, X...	16	Here there is also a Bungalow and Peon, supplies procurable, road hilly when within 4 miles to Chandore, but no impediments to carts.
Chandore,....	12	A large walled town forming the Pettah of the Fort, travellers generally put up in the Palace here, but as it is in the middle of the town, it is rather disagreeable, road good.
Waddelah,.....	13	A small town, supplies procurable, and good road.
Peepulgaum, ..	16	A large place, supplies in plenty, and road capital.
Nassick, X....	15	A large city, and residence of an Assistant Collector who lives in the Peshwa's palace, there is a very capital Bungalow to the S. of the town —road from this to Bombay splendid.
Warra Warra, X	14	A Government Bungalow, the town is half a mile off the road, but the Peon procures every thing in a very short time.
Talgaum, X ..	16	The Bungalow is about 2 miles from the top of the Ghât, supplies scarce, the Gall Ghât is not bad for carts, if not two heavily laden, bullocks and camels get up it easily, the road otherwise good.
Kussyra, X....	2	Supplies very scarce, but fowls and a little grain may be procured, the road very hilly and tedious too
Kundie, X....	12	A tolerable sized town, supplies procurable, and road though hilly very fair.
Shahpore, X.. .	12	A large town, supplies plentiful and road good.
Pergah, X....	12	Ditto do. do. the road splendid.
Bhewndy, ...	10	A Military Cantonment, consequently supplies very dear, at about 5 miles from this there is an arm of the Sea called Kool Sitti Bunder, where people generally have a Bunder boat to meet them and take them into Bombay which is done in one tide.
Tannah,.....	10	A Military Cantonment.
Koolie,.....	12	A large place.
Bombay.....		

Those places marked thus X have Government Bungalows, for the use of which you pay 1 rupee each single man (or two for a family) to the Peon who takes charge of them and procures supplies. The Bungalows above the Tall Ghât are splendid, and large enough to contain 5 separate people; those below the Ghât are bad and contain only two rooms.

Agra.—The weather continues dry and sultry, which may account for the cholera that exists among the Artillery. No case of it has yet appeared in the European Regiment. The casualty noticed last week in this corps, proceeded from another cause. It is, however, rife in the city and jail.

Mr. Gordon returned from Calcutta this week.

Mr. Taylor, Acting Commissioner, has also arrived, and Mr. Morland, C. S.

Furruckabad.—The rain on the 12th has made the prospects of the district a little brighter. This part of the country had previously suffered from drought more perhaps than any other. The Khureef crops are almost a failure, but another fall of rain would make the Rubbee crop a plentiful one. The most profitable crop of all will be the Indigo seed, which is likely to be abundant and productive, far beyond average seasons; aud the prices keeping very high, must make the out-turn highly advantageous to the growers.

Shajeharpore.—Another system of spoliation has succeeded to the anarchy lately prevalent here. The Thanadars, having, of necessity, been extensively supported by the Magistrate in quelling the insurrection, organized a most daring and sweeping system of intimidation, and by false accusations have extorted incredible sums of money from their victims. The Magistrate has fortunately, without fear or favour, taken decided measures to remedy the evil; and three of the villains are now in custody. Little doubt is entertained of their conviction; and, it is sincerely hoped, they may soon have the benefit of labour in irons on the roads. The Magistrate is of opinion, that the corruption of these officers has done more harm than all the previous calamities which this fine district has suffered. A system has prevailed here for many years of supporting the Police Officers to a too great extent, and this being the first instance of a reform, makes it very creditable to the present Magistrate.

The Khureef crops are splendid; and another fall of rain would tend to make the Rubbee more abundant than for many years.

EUROPE.

TIMES.—June 5.

There is not a true Englishman who has not felt for many months that which we demonstrated in the last number of this journal—that his noble country is "without a Government," and that the name of a Government, without the benefit of one, is an impudent usurpation, and an ignominious fraud.

What have these mean pretenders, now wearing the livery of office and pocketing its wages, done on which to found any title to the rank or quality of Ministers in the political signification of that word? They set out by declaring that certain measures, termed in their vocabulary "reforming" measures, were *indispensable* to the well being of the kingdom. They announced that the purpose with which they undertook the government was to carry such measures, which we likewise called for by the entire nation, or the bulk of it. We have already seen that towards the accomplishment of one of those measures—viz that for stripping the Irish branch of the Protestant church of its property, and transferring the said property to the hands of a Papist enemy—the Melbourne Cabinet have not during two years advanced a single step, although the scheme in question was notoriously made by them the grand test of their principles of civil and ecclesiastical government for Ireland, and the rallying point for all their supporters. It is the same in effect with regard to the bill for Irish anti-Protestant corporations. That was from the first to be a most important and peremptory feature of Whig O'Connell policy. Since the defeat of the Irish Church robbery bill, owing to the exposure of its endless mischiefs, and to the abandonment of it by most of those who had been its original supporters—since that signal and mortifying defeat, the municipal project has stepped into the shoes of the Tithe Bill, and has been dubbed by the Cabinet spokesman "the vital" measure Has the second sample of vitality, then, made any better progress than that which it superseded? Not a bit; there it lies, at the threshold of the House of Lords, a torpid embryo of Polish trickery and falsehood, under sentence of suspended animation, if not of death, according to the more or less envenomed nature of other offspring from the same foul bed, with which it waits to be associated. The Irish Poor Law Bill, which was looked forward to by the House of Lords as the most natural means of supplying a scale of qualification for burgesses under the Corporation Bill, and thus determining the judgment of Peers upon the last-mentioned of those two measures, has been so grossly and knavishly misconstructed, as to satisfy every discerning person that the intent of the framers was to have the bill so retarded in the House of Commons that for want of time it must be thrown out by the Lords, and an outcry thus raised against the latter assembly as being an obstacle in the way of "liberal legislation."

And in what concerns the bill for bribing the political Dissenters here, the same shuffling and fraudulent course has been pursued by Ministers as that by which they have deliberately baffled the fulfilment of their own pledged to the Irish Papists for the subversion of the church in Ireland. They introduced a bill for robbing the bishops and chapters throughout England of their property, to the amount of the whole contribution, hitherto paid by a levy upon all proprietors (Dissenters included) under the name of church-rates. Their bill for that praiseworthy purpose they knew they could never carry. What matter? They brought it in. It was all but thrown out even by the House of Commons, being resisted by Sir Robert Peel and the conservatives mainly on the ground that the proposed plunder of the clergy was an open attack upon the first principle of an established church; and what is to be their mode of extrication from this not unforeseen dilemma? Why, as usual, a committee to enquire! To inquire into what? Into the management of church leases. And what has the management of church leases between two voluntary and consenting parties, viz. the lessors and the lessees, to do with the one grand and fundamental objection, on which the large Conservative minority rested—namely, that the bill prepared by Ministers was one for subverting the entire principle of a church establishment? How will *that*, which is, to use a favourite word, the "vital" part of the question, be affected by the report, let it be what it may, of a committee whose professed business is to examine on what terms the lessees of church property hold their land? They might as well determine the question of septennial Parliaments by a committee upon church leases. Another absurdity in this Whig-Radical manœuvre is the instituting an inquiry into subjects of which the mere fact of their having months ago framed a bill on church-rates, and submitted it to Parliament, supposed them to be already complete masters, or the most arrant cheats that ever exposed themselves to public punishment and scorn. But the proper designation of this committee is not a committee of inquiry; it is a "procrastination committee," a "no-Government committee," a "stop-gap" committee—a drag upon the march of the national business—a screen to the donothingness of a sham Administration, which leaves no monument or record behind, it, but, locust-like, the track of its devastations upon the yearly budget. This committee is to inquire, to sit, to prolong its sittings, to fall asleep on its chair, and, above all, not dare to dream of *reporting* until the session shall have closed, and it has become impossible to proceed with the Church-rate Bill before February, 1838, at soonest.

There never was a case so manifest as this. The Radical-ridden Ministers are afraid to meet the explosion of their own quackeries; they tremble at the risk of even handling their own tools; they are, in reality, tied neck and heels and flung into a ditch of their own excavating. Except that they eat and drink, and quarter their dependents on the country, they no more constitute the *Government* of England than they do the Senate of ancient Rome.

But they murmur at our upbraidings. Their scribes complain that the Radicals in office are harshly treated when we charge them with being mere marrowless bones of Ministers, or stuffed scarecrows, not living functionaries of the constitution. They say that there are formidable obstacles in their path, that there are difficulties which they cannot surmount, and which ought to excuse them for not fulfilling their sworn engagements to the country. Now, to any dispassionate reasoner, the allegation that a given set of men are obstructed in the performance of what they conceive to be their duty by barriers which they cannot pass, is an obvious argument, not for their attempting impossibilities, but for their retiring from a position the duties of which they find themselves unable to execute. If they do not relish the alternative of retiring, there are other expedients which, on their own showing, they are not only privileged, but bound in all strictness, to resort to.

For instance—they assert, on one occasion, that it is impossible for them to carry any patriotic scheme into action when the House of Lords places itself in fierce opposition to their most popular measures. Very well; what is the answer to all this? The answer is, that there are but three modes of proceeding—1st, to let their grand nostrums of reform, one and all, evaporate, and the business of the nation stagnate, while they (the Ministers) swallow their salaries, and drop from mere placemen into mere pensioners of the state. To this we presume that, in theory at least, they will demur, as being utterly disgraceful. 2d, they raise an outcry against the House of Lords. Very well—then, gentlemen, if the House of Lords be the only obstacle between you and the performance of your duty, you ought either to submit at once to the ascendancy of the House of Lords, and cease to be yourselves a dead incumbrance upon the State, or you ought to deprive the Lords of their power of so defeating your utility. In the latter case, therefore, the business of Ministers is to make open war upon the House of Lords, either by adopting Mr. Roebuck's counsel, and declaring that the Lords, after a second exercise of their veto, shall have no further power of legislating, the Commons taking into their own hands exclusively the right of making laws for England, or by a direct imitation of the Long Parliament and a vote that the House of Lords is a nuisance! We aver, that it is the duty of the Radical Ministers, if they act consistently with their own premises, to come to this conclusion. Complaining of the Lords as a grievous obstruction, they are bound to ask the House of Commons to remove that obstruction. We challenge them to do so—we implore them to do so. Let the House of Commons and people of England decide whether it is the Lords or the O'Connell Ministry who are the most hateful nuisance. If they dare not submit to such an ordeal, let them resign at once, or confess that they are false and pedling schemers, who are sensible of no real grievance but that of the sacrifice of office.

Again, when they are taunted with shrinking from a dissolution of Parliament, while the existing majority in the House of Commons is manifestly too small to support their revolutionary policy, what is their answer? "Oh! Her M——y will not suffer us to "dissolve." Very well, then, as we said in the case of the House of Lords, if you justified your acceptance of office on the score of your carrying certain popular measures, and that you find some stiff and impassable obstructions in your way, the plain common sense of the question is, that you should either resign or annihilate the obstructions. In this instance, therefore, as the Queen is the obstruction, your duty is either (upon your own argument, mind) to retire from an office which entails responsibility without power, or to remove the Queen. We repeat, that these men have put themselves in a situation which compels them either to a retention of office under circumstances more disgraceful than ever brought culprit to the pillory, or to the proposition of a vote in Parliament for the treasonable purpose of deposing their Sovereign, Queen Victoria We challenge them to this also, as we did to an attack upon the House of Lords. We tell them, the cleft stick is ready to close upon them. We have argued the question upon their own grounds. Carry your measures, gentlemen, by sweeping away the impediments which oppose you, or resign your places to those who *can* govern the empire. You must abide the consequences of your own voluntary undertaking. You must abide the pelting of that storm which we are as well satisfied as you can be will overwhelm you in the attempt to *justify* by measures your verbal accusations of the Queen and Peers, or you must not think of combining any longer the two-fold charracter of logs and locusts,—you must not eat largely and do no work.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, June 9.

Lord Melbourne moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst moved, as an amendment, that such commitment of the bill be deferred till July 3rd. His lordship contended that they must do so, to be consistent with themselves; for this bill was before deferred, in order to afford time to the government to bring forward and pass through the Commons their other measures regarding Ireland, so that their lordships might have before them all the parts of the government scheme as to Ireland; therefore, if they before were justified in deferring this bill, in order to get those other measures, they could not now proceed with it, not having those other parts of the plan. The postponement of the bill had formerly been opposed on the ground that, as ministers were pledged to it, such postponement would be deemed equivalent to rejection. If it could be shown that the Commons' bills would come earlier, he should have no objection to alter the day; nor should he resist a bill so moulded and framed as to be consistent with the tranquillity of Ireland, and with the protestant establishment. He agreed with the Duke of Wellington, that, except such were its character, no consideration on earth ought to induce them to pass the measure, believing, with the Duke of Wellington, that on the maintenance of the tranquillity of Ireland, based on protestant principles, depended the permanency of the union between the two countries. And could that be done by converting exclusively protestant corporations into exclusively catholic corporations?—Lord Melbourne replied, opposing the motion, in a speech of much force and effect. His lordship was most severe on Lord Lyndhurst, whom he described as having just used language very little, if any, less offensive to Ireland than that of his former noted speech. In allusion to the course of invective indulged by Lord Lyndhurst, during which he had said that those who composed the conservative meeting are the friends of the King and constitution, while the ministers were supported by none but the enemies of the constitution—

"What right," said Lord Melbourne, "has he to make that assertion? (Great cheering.) What right has the noble and learned lord to make that charge? (Cheers.) Be they Roman Catholics or be they Dissenters, by what right does he assume that superiority of character. (The burst of cheers from the ministerial benches prevented us from hearing the conclusion of the sentence.) What entitles him to assume that right to censure and condemn? Is his character so high? (Cheers.) Is his character so far above theirs—(continued cheering)—as to justify him in setting himself up as the censor of others—(renewed cheers—as the censor and condemner of such large masses of his fellow subjects? (Immense cheering.) I mean to speak nothing but what is respectful of that noble and learned lord. (Much laughter from both sides of the house.) I have always expressed a great respect for his abilities, and I repeat what I have more than once in this House stated, that I confine my respect strictly to his abilities. (Repeated cheers.) Having that respect for his abilities, I say it is not fitting—I say it is not becoming the station which he has filled in this country—that he should cast this bitter censure on so large a body of his fellow-countrymen, or his fellow-subjects. (Cheering and laughter.)

Eventually a division took place, when Lord Lynd-

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hurst's amendment was carried by a majority of 86, the numbers being, respectively, 205 and 119.

Lord Denman said that in consequence of what he saw in the votes of the other house, upon the subject of the "privileges" claimed by that house, he should not bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for Tuesday next.—*Examiner.*

SKETCHES IN THE PYRENEES.

By the Author of "the Gossip's Week," "Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine," &c 3 vols. Longman and Co.

This is the most brilliant book of its class we can remember to have read. In matter and style it presents the rare and triumphant union of richness and simplicity. The writer is a woman, and a true one; full of the most exquisite impulses of her sex, which she paints in colours that fare as beautiful as they will be unfading. Her grace and feeling, her gaiety and imagination, enchant the reader in the first pages of the book.

We hasten to give some extracts before we venture to say more. The writer leaves Paris in the first page, and passes through Versailles to Rambouillet, on her way to Tours—

"The first peep of the forest of Rambouillet was disappointing; it seemed, as we approached the town, somewhat meagre and transparent: dwarf Dryades, fit only to hudd le round a road-side box, belied the beautiful name of forest,—that other word for mystery,—*that whispering words so full of promises*, which the thin trees, looking like side-scene decorations, were absolutely incapable of perform ing."

As she enters Rombouillet a procession of children pass along to a religious ceremony, and are described with truly feminine sweetness—

"Sometimes a religious ceremony is made an instrument by which the spirit of intolerance is grafted into the young mind. I recollect once—it was the day of the fete-diun at Montmorenci—a sharp little girl telling me that the procession was not to pass along the Hermitage road; adding, with a significant shake of the head, 'à cause de Jean Jacques.' If there was not more mercy in heaven than man, shows to man, what would become of the best of us?"

She sees Maintenon, and recalls its first owner—

"At Maintenon, a château with a considerable display of—stagnant water, I was going to say, misled by its green and yellow stillness; but I believe it is living, though it makes no sign. This château was one of the donations of Louis Quatorze to the calculating devotee, who ran (or rather hobbled) away from him when he lay on his death-bed. Pious, placid, and moral lady! who thoroughly understood the tactics of virtue, and possessed every ingredient of religion excepting its true spirit."

Gossiping, then, as she goes along, about "dear old cottage gardens," and feeling everything about her and beneath, to the commonest flower under her feet, with the most intense perception,—she enters Chartres, and salutes the two cathedrals—

"I greatly love old cathedrals; they are not merely missals, but histories glowingly illuminated, every colour fresh as the Madonna blue on the soft vellum. When I roam about their venerable aisles, and look on their quaint monuments, where the knight of the Holy land sleeps in effigy, his feet upon the emblematic lion, his head upon the small tone bolster; and by his side his loyal spouse, her hands crossed upon her breast, the lion exchanged for the gentle and faithful greyhound, and the countenance devout and penetrated, even in its stony stillness; my mind receives an impression similar to that which is made on it by the perusal of Shakspeare's historical plays. The lord cardinals, the united churchmen—Canterbury, York, and Winchester; kings and confessors, queens who found no shriving time; abbots, legates, coronations, and interments,—the pageants of the age,—and those who figured in them, rise up before me in their living lineaments; every stone is a record, every sculptured niche an illustration; and this feeling, though deeper and more awakened when the mind meditates the past within the antique and sacred edifices of its mother-land, is still powerful and present with me in the grey cathedrals of France, many of which were erected during those periods of its history, when wars and alliances brought this country most in contract with our own."

What depth and truth of feeling this is! It is what every one has endeavoured to say of the historical plays of Shakspeare, and yet has it ever been said till now? It pierces to the very bottom of the distinction which the wonderful art of that great writer sought to effect between those plays and his plays of imagination and passion.

In La Vendee, her thoughts revert to the three days of July—

"I have heard it asked contemptuously, and even by Frenchmen, 'Qu'a-a-t-on fait de bien?' But it seems to me that a Frenchman, be his political creed what it may,—be he Carlist, republican, or legitimist, should never hear those three days named without a proud and reverential feeling. For three days a great and populous city remained without a government, a police, or a military force; the people sole and absolute rulers; the power in the hands of poverty, licence within the reach of the long repressed; yet not an outrage committed, not an article of private property purloined; the stranger and the feeble respected, and even hunger refusing to appease its cravings unlawfully! What a sublime page of history!"

As she approaches Tours, the sudden feeling of a lovely day around her brings out the happiness and sweetness of her own nature—

"But there is something so happy,—I might almost say so good, in a lovely day; it brings out beauty, as a kind word does the timid feelings of the retiring heart,—so gently and sweetly, that we can hardly be out of sorts even with an unamiable looking nature, (I was going to say blank one: but nature is never blank,) when the bright sun is shining and the soft shadows playing on it; *and take common pleasantness to our bosoms, as if we had never followed higher idolatries.* To-day the hedges, starred with innumerable eyes of pink and daisy; the little gardens tufted with sweet marjoram, lettuce, or purple thyme; the currant-bush, green elder, honeysuckle, and other humble things—buds, leaves, and flowers, still with their spring freshness on them, create a charming country feeling in the mind, all the more heartfelt for its homeliness. This is just the day for the wild stream and the bank of violets, for the thrush's song and the linnet's, and for the pretty yellow wagtail,—*the little shepherdess of the spring who hops about with its bright picking air among the sheep.*"

She enters Tours amid fine old thoughts of Anjou, Touraine, Poitou, and the very sound of the names recall to her the turbulent chronicles of the Henries and Johns, and their giving taking, their winning and losing times! Exquisite is a remark she makes—

"Nearer things are often forgotten, or vaguely recalled; but the long ago comes to the mind when the associating link is touched, each event classed, each figure identified, just as the days of youth do to the menory of age, that takes no note of yesterday; or the far perspective to the decaying sight, to which near objects seem confused and colourless."

And of the names that had the magic to do this she speaks next, and of the beauty of their antique simplicity. Truly graphic is the sketch of the tragedy of *King John* gaily thrown off at the close of the extract.

"A soft and simple surname mingles charmingly with a proud hereditary denomination; the last (allied to old remembrances) gives a loftiness to the first, and derives from it a womanly and tender *naivieté*. What proud yet loving names are Mary Stuart and Jane Grey! and here Eleanore de Guynne,—a proud yet gentle name, which would have well designated a purer spirit than hers was who bore it; Margaret of Anjou, another of the same cast and appropriation; Marie de Gonzagues, whom Cinq Mars loved and wooed in the embowered shades of Chaumont; with other intervening ones that make sweet music to the ear, are with us. The old links, sometimes of flowers, sometimes of iron, which formerly united us with France, have so blended the country of the Loire with our historical recollections, that it has—if it be not incongruous to say so,—all the charming odour of that never-to-be-forgotten thing—our first story-book. Every spot here brings back the time when monarchs fought their own battles, when history was often poetry, though written in rough rhymes, and too often in sanguinary characters; when kings—and not those of Brentford either—entered by sound of trumpet, one at the right hand door, the other at the left, to talk away provinces, or barter kingdoms; while dames—and proud ones—stood by, each backing her party with Royal Billingsgate: the one a cankered grandam and a queen, the other a sad and passionate lady;' but both inexhaustible of speech and rancour, and one of them the most distressed—since Niobe—and lost of mothers."

Our fair traveller then, as she travels along the lovely banks of the Loire, beguiles the time with eloquent regrets for the old English Christmas; and with the legends of the saints of Tours recalled by their tombstone figures by the way-side; and with glimpses of memory at the old leopard-hunting of Lewis the Twelfth, and the rat-hunting of his tremendous predecessors; and from these to the forest traditions of France, and her tales of hunters from Clovis to Charles Dix—

"Legends are delicious helps to scenery, and to the mind also; for if they are not true to the letter, they are to the spirit, manners, passions and scale of knowledge of the times to which they belong. The traditionary fables of a past age, are, perhaps, as faithful a record of the people who believed in them, as history is of its events."

Meanwhile a portraiture of the various peasantry has fallen carelessly, but in the vividest colours, from her pencil. She writes on subjects of this kind as a Flemish painter paints. We pass them without quotation by a hard effort of self-denial. The modern chateaux now begin on her route to affront the old—

"Blessings on those whose true taste preserves old things in their old forms! who leave old recollections in their old niches, and who do not think it necessary to repair and paint, and decorate, until the very ghosts no longer know their favourite haunts; and, missing the antique and sullen colouring of time, and the congenial loneliness never before broken in upon by the noise of masonry, stalk off indignantly, taking with them the power which belongs to supernatural associations,—the awe of their possible, or, at least, willingly imagined presence. For who, in wandering through the old domains of history and romance, would wish to dismiss the thought of their being still tenanted by the unseen spirits of those whose names and deeds lie holily upon them? Who would accept the change of modern finery for the gorgeous dream of imagination, or the necromancy of memory? None certainly, of meditative mind, into whose deep thought the dead enter; none of genuine fancy of poetic feeling; for to such those old memorials, twice consecrated—once by time, and once by story,—seem too sacred to be handed over to the profaning touch of beautifiers and repairers."—A Murillo-like picture at the fête-dieu of Cavignac, and the fair painter passes on to Bourdeaux. She did not choose to enter the old church of St. Michael in this city, but she has a very striking remark respecting it. It has vaults, it would seem, which possess the quality of retarding the progress of decomposition, and these she partially describes—

"Among the bodies is that of a boy supposed to have died of hunger; his hands seem to tear into his side; near to it is one whose last agonies have left the terrible expression of the sardonic laugh upon his hollow features; and another—a woman once, but some hundred years numbered with the dead, whose teeth still glisten! There are awful lessons in this vault, and profound ones, but the sight is distressing; the outrageous, the unpitying, the despairing aspect made permanent, on shade, on light, no softening, always the same dreadful look! *If the smile of an angel was to be suddenly fixed and made eternal, it would become at last shocking.*"

It is a grateful change to pass to her description of a lady of wonderful beauty whom she saw at Bourdeaux, drawn with great force and colour. One feeble extract can scarcely convey the impression that is left—which resembles a female head we once saw, by (we think) Giorgione, whose amazing union, of loveliness, firmness, dignity, and sweetness we have never since forgotten—

"Our ideas of French Venuses are usually taken from Mignard's beauties, who all look as if they were rouged; or from Lely's goddesses, the brilliant ornaments of our second Charles' Frenchified court, whose large, pulpy figures, even eye-brows, and velvet eyes, seen to us all of the Montespan family. But my incomparable Bordelaise was of another of beings, millions of miles above all toilette influence; yet not the rainbow-phantom of a love-sick poet, but a sweet and wife-like woman, innocent and majestic as Milton's Eve, with a serious earnestness of look, and a young bloom lighting up her exquisitely chiselled features. I shall never forget her, and feel myself looking about here for something that might seem as if it belonged to her beautiful blood."

We have now a quiet sketch of the "pleasant banks of the Garonne, in the province of Gascony," as the potent enchantress says, when she artfully opens the terrible story of our childhood—

"Here it is a gentle river, broad and pure, with some tiny rock-work about it, but hardly enough to contrast the tufted foliage that sometimes hangs from its crevices, or break it into little pictures. It has no marked features, a cluster of trees, with an Italian-looking house peeping, through them; a groop of monumental cypress making way for itself, and standing alone amidst gayer society; a meadow, a stripe of yellow strand: a bringing together of quiet images simply—not meagrely, arranged in the uncrowded way which those great painters, who took a tree, a pool, a bank, and made immortal pictures of them, loved but nothing to hinder another who might love nature, too, though after a different fashion, from calling it all barren, especially should he chance to see it on a dull day."

Our traveller and guide is now at Pau, the birth-place of Henri Quatre:—

"'Le bon Henri,' born in a castle that overlooks the town, and nursed in a cottage near it, is to Pau what Peter the Great is to Saardam. Here he got the true peasant bringing up, which (to use a gossip's phrase) made a man of him, grounding him—not in the lore of schools or courts, but in those feelings of fellowship with man, and of sympathy with the demands of man's heart and the progress of his reason, not always instilled into the breasts of kings, though essential to the wise and just direction of their power.

"*There is something at once homely and grand in the character of this monarch, that takes hold of our affections with the strong familiar loving grasp of a child's hand:* we know all about him, and love him the better for the knowledge. He did not try to persuade his people that he was an especial organization, combined of something much finer than the fine old-fashioned materials,—flesh and blood; he did not put embroidered seams and a flowing wig over his errors, but rose above them by the forty-horse power of a noble mind. The French are faithful to his memory: *le bon Henri* is a watch-word to which all hearts answer. The peasants love him, because they consider him almost as one of themselves—a plain man, and a kind one, whose warm-hearted wish would have given to each a fowl in the marmite. The middle class love him for his justice, manliness, and bonhommie; the aristocracy, and the young of every degree, for his gallantry and chivalric spirit; mothers for the sake of the ambassador's story; ladies (they say, but it may be scandal,) for the sake of the charming Corisande d'Andoins and the beautiful Gabrielle; and all, for his good faith, and good fortune. At every fresh reign, the nation is presented with a note of hand, engaging to produce a new Henri Quatre, but it remains always promissory; and every failure is a fresh offering on the shrine of the old idol,

'Seul roi dont le peuple ait gardé la memoir,'

as Voltaire (I believe) says in his frosty epic; or if not Voltaire, some other lucky poet, who—rare fortune! could set his panegyric to the music of his conscience."

How firmly and beautifully this is written! But we must have more of the *bon Béarnais*—

"'Débourbonnez nous,' prayed the zealots, when Henri came to the throne and providence not helping them, they helped themselves, and where all the worse for it at the long run. The frank, ready, pequant wit of the *bon Béarnais*, his *naip* and happy sallies, help his memory as much as they helped his cause. He probably did not pique himself on writing billets; but here are two that will stand tests; one, the well-known missive to the brave Crillon after the battle of Arques:—'Pends toi, brave Crillon! nous avous combattu à Arques etais pas. Adieu, brave Crillon! je vous aime á tort at a travers.' *How like a fresn wind blowing in the face*, and cheering the very heart this is!

"And this to Gabrielle: 'Mes belles amours, deaux heures aprés l'arrivé de ce porteur, vous verez ce cavalier qui vous aime fort, qu'on appelle le roi de France et de Navarre, titres certainement honorables, mais bien pénibles; celui de votre amant et bien plus dèlicieux. Tous trois ensemble sont bons, á quelque source qu'on les puisse mettre, et je ne suis pas d'avis de le céder á personne. Je suis fort aise que vous aimiez bien ma sœur; c'est un de plus assurès témoinages que vous puissiez me rendre de votre bonne grâce, que je l'aime bien. Bon jour, mon tout!' And another, 'Si j'eusse péri dans le combat, ma dernière pensée eût ète pour Dieu, l'avant deniére pour vous.'*

Napoleon's early letters to Josephine have much of his *naïve* and heartfelt tenderness; they have always seemed to me simply and touchingly demonstrative of an affectionate nature,—even of a household heart; the last quality probably for which posterity will give him credit."

And again—

"It was in the mountains of Bèarn (neighbours to Bigore) that Henri Quatre hunted wolves; and I still see him doffing his bonnet reverently, and making the sign of the cross, before he departed for the chase. (Such it is said) was his custom; and is so, one probably adopted by an imagination pleased with this believing and affectionate expression of a sentiment independent of, and unchanged by forms. There, too, the famous Gaston Counte de Foix, likened to Phœbus for his beauty, *hunted his way to paradise*, making the old mountains echo to the sound of his horn; for in those days nobles cultivated (as we are told) the art of blowing on this forest instrument, which belongs to the woods as a piano does to the drawing-room; and Gaston himself, in his quality of poet, lauds the performance of the great hunter Huet de Nantes, and of his bold compeer the lord of Montmorenci"

All this is indeed like "a fresh wind blowing in one's face."

The next portrait is of Rossini—

"As we turned by the Place Royale, we spied Rossini looking on enjoyingly, while two grisettes, violently frizzed, played at four corners with as many trinketed couriers under the shade of some trees in the public walk. He looked, I thought, oyster-like—not like Tilburino's oyster crossed in love, but like a fat complacent Colchester. I wonder what would Lavater have said to him? Would he have discovered the lofty Semiramis under the soft folds of his double chin? or the passionate Othello, in the clear blue of his large eye?—the cold blue, I was going to say; but those who are familiar with its expression declare, that it is an eye full of exquisite meaning, rich in mirth, finesse, and mockery; perfect as an organ of mellow convivial joyousness, and eminently susceptible of being made the envy of tender and delicate feeling. There certainly are eyes that must be talked to before one can believe what a world and all they have to say; his may be among the number, but carelessly looked at, they seem expressive of the most perfect and constitutional sang-froid."

Our canvass changes now to the scenery round the Castle of Pau, time, evening, just as the magic shades of twilight begin to gather over a glorious sunset. The harmony of nature is around us as we read, or rather as we gaze. We see what is here described—

"The stream of orange light—not merely colour, but live light—which the sun has left behind it, spreads over the whole western heavens, but divided by the broad beams that still ray out from its golden bed. The mountains to the south-east gather shadows; while the river, that winds slowly through its dark and gracefully tufted banks, catches a pale silvery shine, which, as it flows onwards to the west, changes to the amber of the sky. The grass on the platform of the castle seems of a tenderer green, the light leaves grow transparent and tremble in the air like feathers; while between their open line and the sunset hills, now fast shifting into cloudy purple, rise two swelling uplands, divided by a dark cleft,—one storied with trees and houses, all castle-looking at this moment, the other dropping down suddenly to the river; both thickened with wood, black now as night, and forming a dark belt between the light green immediately below the eye, and the still glowing, skyey distance; which, reddening as it fades until the golden orange becomes pale ruby, turns trees into castles, and raises the grey convent on the detached hill, where sunshine may perhaps disclose a group of trees or a cluster of cottages. Sweet and gracious magic! beautiful and innocent witchcraft of the twilight hour! I feel, while I watch your changeful necromancy, as if a fresh spring had burst out in my heart, and the gift of belief had come again with it; the charming belief in all that bright phantasma which experience calls visions, but which are truths—welcome and pleasant to the fancy."

The transition from this to the description of the delicious atmosphere of the Pyrenees, illustrates the same faculty of intense perception—

"This is a delight of a climate,—such mornings and evenings! fresh as the shade-loving flowers, but without either cold or humidity; and the hottest hours tempered by a soft stirring air, that revives without exciting. If climates were to be described by flowers, as feelings, wishes, passions are in oriental countries, I would express in sun-loving garlands of the Persian dahlia, the rich rose, the warm pomegranate, the glow and fervour of the balmy south, where the Mediterranean glitters; but for the Pyrenees I would reserve harebells and violets, brook-springing daisies, and the cool convolvulus; and if I could find 'a little western flower,' a modest grey one, with a blush of evening red upon its leaves, I would add it to my wreath as a symbol of twilight, usually the only charm wanting to a southern climate, but enjoyed here in something of its protracted sweetness."

And, again, in this sparkling sketch of the gentle fall of the Pont d' Espange, the mildest and sweetest of cascades, whose very softness recalls, by an extremity of contrast, the fierce roaring of Niagara—

"The fall of the Pont d'Espagne is bright and lonely,—splendid, perhaps, after the first melting of the snows: but at present the upper part wants water, and the precipitious stream seems (at its first leap) to cling too closely to the surface of the rock over which it descends. It is a sylvan fall, that looks as if it had slipped over the rocks on its way from a forest pilgrimage, full of picture, and happy in its sweet accompaniments of shade and solitude, and in a sort of undressed wildness not too strongly marked for its power and character, which an austere and overbearing nature would have effaced, but enough for beauty and dignity. Its great charm is a certain presence of solitude which almost tempts one to fancy it a discovery; its fault, perhaps, the being seen too much in bits,—full, rushing, sparkling bits; but one does not know where to look for the whole."

Have we not justified our admiration of this charming book? Yet we have only given a few of the extracts we had marked for use, and the second volume, equally good and interesting, lies untouched before us.

The writer, whoever she is, may at once claim the highest place in this class of literature. The variety, gaiety, and expressive readiness of her style have never been surpassed—and we more than suspect that she is not yet conscious of the real extent and importance of her powers.—*Examiner.*

Negro Imitations.—The American persons possess an advantage in regard to the teaching of manners which they do not yet appreciate. They have before their eyes in the manners of the coloured race, a perpetual caricature of their own follies,—a mirror of conventionalism from which they can never escape. The negroes are the most imitative set of people living. While they are in a degraded condition, with little principle, little knowledge, little independence, they copy the most successfully those things in their superiors which involve the least principle, knowledge, and independence,—viz. their conventionalisms. They carry their mimicry far beyond any which is seen among the menials of the rich in Europe. The Black footmen of the United States have tiptoe graces, stiff cravats, and eye-catching flourishes, like the footmen in London; but the imitation extends into more important matters. As the slave of the South assume their masters' names and military titles, they assume their methods of conducting the courtesies and gayeties of life. I have in my possession a note of invitation to a ball, written on pink paper with gilt edges.* When the lady invited came to her mistress for the ticket which was necessary to authorize her being out after nine at night, she was dressed in satin with muslin over it, satin shoes, and white kid gloves; but the satin was faded, the muslin torn: the shoes were tied upon the extremities of her splay feet, and the white gloves dropping in tatters from her dark fingers. She was a caricature, instead of a fine lady. A friend of mine walked a mile or two in the dusk behind two Black men and a woman whom they were courting. He told me that nothing could be more admirable than the coyness of the lady and the compliments of the gallant and his friend It could not be very amusing to those who reflect that holy and constant love, free preference, and all that makes marriages a blessing instead of a curse were here out of the question: but the resemblance in the mode of courtship to that adopted by Whites, when meditating marriage of a not dissimilar virtue—a marriage of barter—could not be overlooked.

Even in their ultimate funereal courtesies, the coloured race imitate the Whites. An epitaph on a negro baby at Savannah begins "Sweet blighted lily!"—*Miss. Martineaus, Society in America.*

A Back Wood Picture.—One rainy October day, I saw a settler at work in the forest, on which he appeared to have just entered. His clearing looked, in comparison with the forest behind him, of about the size of a pincushion. He was standing up to the knees in water among the stubborn stumps and charred stems of dead trees. He was notching logs with his axe, beside his small log-hut and stye. There was swamp behind and swamp on each side, a pool of mud around each dead tree, which had been wont to drink the moisture. There was a semblance of a tumble-down fence; no orchard yet, no grave-yard, no poultry, none of the graces of fixed habitation had yet grown up On looking back to catch a last view of the scene, I saw two little boys about three and four years old leading a horse home from the forest, one driving the animal behind with an armful of bush, and the other reaching upon tiptoe to keep his hold of the halter, and both looking as if they would be drowned in the swamp. If the mother was watching from the hut, she must have thought this strange dismal play for her little ones. The hard-working father must be toiling for his children; for the success of his after life can hardly atone to him for such a destitution of comfort as I saw him in the midst of. Many such scenes are passed on every road in the western parts of the States. They become cheering when the plough is seen, or a few sheep are straggling on the hill side, seeming lost in space.—*Ibid*

A Curious Divorce.—We were infinitely amused with a story that was told us the other day—a story unquestionably true. All our readers know with what extreme readiness and with how little examination the Legislature granted divorces during its late session. Certain wags at Frankfort, it appears, took advantage of this easy disposition of the General Assembly, and played off a practical joke upon that honourable body. They handed in an application for the divorce of a certain couple, and the bill, as usual, was passed without particular inquiry. Some days afterward, a gentleman in a distant part of the state, having read in the columns of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, closed the paper in surprise, and hurried off to his neighbour, a venerable old citizen, and exclaimed—"Why, neighbour, I am astonished, I never heard of any quarrel between you and your wife! I am lost in amazement." "A quarrel between me and my wife!" "I mean no offence, sir," replied the first, "but I read your divorce in my paper, and was puzzled to account for it. I supposed, of course, that you and old aunt Betsey had quarrelled."—"Hark ye, sir, responded the old man, "I am seventy years old, and my wife is sixty-eight—we have lived together forty-nine years and raised thirteen children—and there has never been the first ill-natured word between us in all our lives.—Divorce! *divorced!* I divorced from my *old woman?*" Why, what the devil has sent you here with such a story?" The neighbour made no reply, but coolly took the paper from his hat and handed it to the old man, who, with the aid of his spectacles, then and there read, to his utter dismay, an official statement of the actual dissolution of the matrimonial bonds of himself and his wife, by the sovereign authority of the state. The agonies of the poor old couple, at finding themselves two, can readily be imagined. That night they wept on separate pillows, but, early on the following day, the good old souls trudged off for a marriage license, paid the fee, went before the nearest magistrate, and were duly joined a second time together, each fervently praying that the Legislature would never again interfere with their connubial ties.—*Louisville Journal.*

Imitation of Anatomical Specimens.—MM. Thiber and Rameux have invented a composition, which may be moulded with much greater facility than plaster, and which perfectly represents the anatomical subjects which require to be imitated. Once hardened, it resists pressure, damp and heat equal to that of boiling water. Each part is painted in oils of the proper colours and then varnished so that it may be washed without injury.

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* "Mr. Richard Massey requests the pleasure of Mr. Mikens and Miss Arthur's company, on Saturday evening at seven o'clock in Dr. Smith's long brick-store."

* Some of his letters to her are dated "De nos delicieux deserts Fontainbleau."

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